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[No. 660.]

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[Vol. XII.]

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The following was written by Edmund Pendleton, *esq.* of Caroline county, Virginia, and published in the *Examiner*, printed in Richmond.

(Concluded from our last.)

"When you shall their unhappy deeds relate,  
"Of such of them as they are; nothing extenuate, nor  
"Let down ought in malice."

SHAKESPEARE.

With France our relations are more important on the present enquiry, and perhaps less understood, from the lengthy publications on the subject. That the united in our revolutionary war to serve us, is not true; and if it was, would be indecorous to mention—he had our national interest in view, as we had ours—the common interest was a pledge of mutual fidelity and the observation seems of none other importance—her treaty was liberal and the period it with generosity to the peace, and continued every mark of real friendship to the year 1793.

In that year the sent over a minister, probably to propose our joining in the war against Britain, though I do not know that it was directly her purpose; however, it was a proposition they might make, without insulting American honour or independence. The president assumed a neutral position, of which all America approved, and France acquiesced. The minister misbehaved and France recalled him, small disputes arose about prisoners and their prizes, which I believe were properly decided, and the representations of the then secretary of state on the subjects, appeared at the time to be satisfactory to the minister of both nations.

Depredations upon our commerce soon after commenced, and have been injuriously continued by France, which she is morally bound to compensate for, her attribution of them to imperious necessity, or the example of Britain, being no excuse. On that score, as well as on account of some diplomatic occurrences, and above all, on the British treaty. Bickering and asperity of expression, took place between the executives of the two nations; till at length France recalled her minister, and refused to receive one from America. The president sent three envoys with full powers, and proper instructions, to negotiate a peace—the executive directory of France failed to acknowledge or treat with them—the minister Talleyrand, tells them that the directory are much irritated at the president's speeches, and calls for an explanation, which they are not authorized to make. He then recommends their offering to make a loan by the purchase of dutch refractions; which they properly refused, as not within their powers and a breach of neutrality—he is asked if this loan was an ultimatum of a treaty? and was silent; yet that government is charged with demanding a tribute of America, for which this loan is the only ground of proof; for to the demand of \$2,000,000 pound sterling, it appears to have been demanded by invading swindlers, X and Y, (called anonymous agents) to extort money for their own use, without the knowledge of the executive or minister, for any thing which appears. It is true B-Lamy, represented by Y, says "he made no proposition which he was not empowered to make by the minister," but he at the same time denies that he ever proposed the loan, or any other pecuniary offer, except the loan; in this he is contradicted by the envoys, and his character must abide the consequence. But these unauthorised conversations are used for another more interesting purpose; the swindlers threatened an invasion from France, and therefore our army must be augmented, without an atom of other proof which I have seen that such a measure was ever contemplated, much less in operation; or that any probable danger of the sort, is to be apprehended from her present situation or inclination. If there be reason for raising an army on that account now, one equal at least will always exist, for it is said "we should always be prepared for invasion," which is true, but the constitution has forbidden standing armies in time of peace; and pointed out "the militia as the ordinary means of defence."

A war to be declared by America without age of advantage and attended with certain ruin, is truly not contemplated; and if it were in America to make measures to induce France to provoke a declaration of French Government, it is a war, how

ever they may have injured us heretofore, they declare they are anxious to restore peace upon just terms, and appear in a great measure to have discontinued their aggressions.

The disputes of national concern are few and far between; understood, namely the compensation for unjust captures of American property, placing our commerce with Britain and France on the same footing;—and explaining some articles of the former treaty, which are differently construed by the two governments. These the French minister, in his last communications with Mr. Garry, proposes as the basis of negotiation, and considers the explanations as the only difficult part—this basis coincides with the president's instructions; and both governments professing, (I hope sincerely) to be anxious for peace, the undoubted interest and inclination of the people of both nations, it will be hard indeed if war, and its calamities must be encountered, because the etiquette of treaty cannot be adjusted; if human wisdom be unequal to this mighty difficulty, will America therefore proceed to declare or provoke a destructive war? Or would such a war discover a mode, not discernable at present, by which the governments may be brought together to treat? This would be to sport with the most serious of all political evils. It is said France has forbid all captures, but such as will place her commerce with America on the same footing with the British, under our treaty with her, respecting the sanction of neutral bottoms, and articles contraband of war—this is just, and according to the president's instructions, was to be yielded; why then continue hostile preparations, or prohibit commercial intercourse with her.

Commerce is a delicate subject, the direction of which now and at all times had better be left to the merchants, permitting them to arm for defence, and affording them the protection of our present navy in defensive operations. Perhaps this intercourse might remove jealousies and suspicions on both sides, and pave the way to friendly treaty—at the same time fair neutrality and independence, would intitle us to arm for defence, against all other aggressors, who may interrupt our trade, contrary to the law of nations, or violating treaties, this will render it unnecessary to have a large army or navy, or to revive the provisions for such increase—will have American resources for real operations, and quiet the fears of other citizens, excited by these executive reports—Nor ought the affair of etiquette to deprive us of these blessings when it is considered that although the refusal of the French to treat with two of the envoys from personal objection, was unfriendly, yet it is mislaid to be against the law of nations—Since that law "allows to a sovereign, to whom a minister is sent, a right of refusing to acknowledge any one to whom he has a personal dislike, or who is inadmissible by the laws and usages of his country."

(A) I cannot dismiss the swindlers in France, without taking notice of their adding to the threat of invasion.

That it would be aided by a powerful party here; which has been stated as a proof of the existence of such French party in America; are their threats a proof of any thing, but their corrupt minds? Or has any other proof ever been exhibited, in support of a charge, often made against sundry influential characters, as forming such a French party,—contrary to their own interest and that of their native country—I call upon those who make the assertion, to produce an instance of either of them, having proposed to unite America with France, more intimately, than by the treaty of 1773, or to provoke a rupture with Britain, and I have been an attentive observer of public measures from the commencement of the government, and I do not recollect a hint of the sort—I have ever considered the charge as having none other foundation, than their patriotic endeavours to preserve a constitutional, and economical administration of government.—To promote peace and free commerce with all foreign nations, but have no political connection with any; and in consequence, having opposed all measures, which they judged to be unconstitutional, or inexpedient. If they were misled, they had merit in their motive—but that through the effects of the swindlers, they are entitled to doubt of the wisdom of their opposition.

The man who is led by

being placed at the head of this supposed party, else would have thought exempt from suspicion, by his uniform republican conduct, in and out of office, from the commencement of our revolutionary war; particularly the candour and impartiality of his correspondence, when secretary of state, with the two contending foreign ministers—but unfortunately his merit had turned the eyes of many of his countrymen upon him, to fill a great office, and that merit must be some way diminished.

Why, it may be asked, have you undertaken to exhibit this statement to the public? No candid man will search for a motive in the ambition of old age—or will those who know me say, that seventy-seven is querulous. Had our intricate relations to France and England, operated upon those countries only, I should not have troubled myself about their consequences; but as they have already deeply afflicted America, it is of the highest importance to foresee the issue—to prepare for reaping its blessings if it be fortunate, or obstruct it if it be fatal.—These relations ought to be explained in an article, sincere, and unprejudiced mode, that the people may understand them, and that the existing passions which produce error may be allayed since the people can only thus discern truth, and by doing preserve liberty.

Having contributed to the adoption of the federal constitution, and still believing its principles to be fraught with public good, I felt a double impulse yet to serve the people, whose servant I have been for fifty years, by exhibiting a plain history of facts as they appear to me, in order to state the following questions for their consideration—Namely—Whether there is really any thing to be desirable in war with France or England, as to justify the hazardous those sacred constitutional principles for the sake of acquiring it? If it be conceded that there is not, it only remains to be considered whether war—armies—navies—great taxes—a growing national debt—and a boundless executive patronage, will be most likely to impair or to maintain these principles? and whether that group has not ever conducted the most malignant means, wherewith to oppress mankind?

I cannot conclude without earnestly recommending to my fellow-citizens, the forbearance of all force or violence, to obstruct the execution of the laws, or disturb the peace of society; relying, to effect the desirable reforms, upon the ordinary and proper modes of petition and remonstrance; and above all to be peculiarly cautious, and attentive to that object, in their suffrages at the various elections, which, in a representative government, cannot fail of restoring things to their first principles, if the people are not deceived or cajoled, nor in a state of apathy and inattention to the importance of those suffrages.

EDMUND PENDLETON.  
Caroline, February 20, 1799.

(A) Vide Martin's Summary of the Law of Nations, 13. 7, Ch. 2. 8. 9.

## European Intelligence.

### England.

LONDON, January 14.

A ministerial paper says, "The union with Scotland was at first too violently opposed by the northern nation, that the arms of the Earl of Stair, who promoted it, being nine diamonds, the erection is perpetuated to posterity, for the nine of diamonds is still marked as the curl of Scotland."

January 25.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, dated January 21.

"It is a curious circumstance and for which I cannot by any means account, that within these few days there has not been a mask (or vizor) in the city of Dublin, that is not fair to have been bought up. Conjecture is very busy on the occasion. It connects with the circumstance some plan of assassination—some festive house scene, wherein the Brutus and Calpurnius of the land are to play their parts.—The rumours that are about are most strange and various."

"It is affirmed that Mr. Armstrong of the King's County, who was principal prosecutor in the case of the late Lord, has been lately

one of them stating that he was shot, and the other that he was burned to death in a lime-kiln."

### France.

PARIS, January 26.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Renunciation of the king of Sardinia.

The commander in chief gives orders that the present act shall be printed in both languages, French and Italian, and made public.

Art. 1st. His majesty declares that he renounces the exercise of all power, and he effectually orders all his subjects whatever to obey the provisional government which is about to be established by the French general.

Art. 2d. His majesty orders the Piedmontese army to consider itself as an integral part of the French army in Italy, and to obey the French commander in chief as their own.

Art. 3d. His majesty disavows the publication of the proclamation circulated by his ministers, &c. he gives orders to M. Le Chevalier Carignan, to surrender the citadel of Turin, and pledge that no resistance whatever shall be attempted against the present act which has emanated purely from his own free will.

Art. 4th. His majesty issues orders to the governor of the city of Turin to receive and execute precisely all orders which the French general commanding the citadel shall think proper to issue for the maintenance of public tranquillity.

Art. 5th. No change shall be made that can effect the Catholic religion or the safety or property of individuals.

The Piedmontese who are anxious to change their abode, shall have liberty to take with them their moveable effects, to sell and liquidate their property, except the value. The Piedmontese who are absent, are at liberty to return to Piedmont, and to enjoy the same rights there as other citizens, nor shall they on any account be questioned as to any actions or writings previous to this present act.

Art. 6th. The king shall be at liberty to repair to—(Sardinia was afterwards determined as the place).—In the mean time no arrangement shall be made that can effect the security of his person. Until the moment of his departure, his palace, and country house shall not be taken possession of by the French troops; nor shall any property be carried off, and the guard shall be kept by those who have hitherto been employed in that service.

Art. 7th. The passports, and necessary orders shall be given, that his majesty and all his family may arrive in safety at the place of their retreat. They shall be accompanied by an equal force of French and Piedmontese.

Art. 8th. In case the prince de Carignan shall remain in Piedmont, he shall enjoy his property there and shall be at liberty to leave it, as provided for the other subjects of Piedmont.

Art. 9th. The state of the public archives, chests &c. shall be immediately given in, and the seal shall be placed on the chests.

Art. 10th. The ships of powers at war with the French republic, shall not be received in the ports of the island of Sardinia.

Done at Turin this 9th of December, 1798.

(Signed) CLANVEL, Adj. General  
Confented to and approved by me,  
C. EMMANUEL.

RAYMOND DEST. GERMAIN,  
Chamberlain.

I undertake that I will throw no impediment in the way of the execution of this treaty,

VICTOR EMMANUEL.  
Approved and accepted,

JOUBERT  
Commander in Chief.

## American Intelligence.

### Massachusetts.

SALEM, March 29.

MORE A

The president recently on the 24th



ington which means 600



## A TANYARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tanyard, in the town of Versailles which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Calf, Mercurize, or Saddle, will be given for all kinds of Hides. They will also take hides to be tanned on the shores. Those who will be so good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS,  
Wm. REID.

Verfailles, Jan. 16, 1790.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment on note given by me to Richard Lake, for the payment of three pounds; as Mr. Lake failed to attend to the business in which he was engaged on my account, and for which the said note was given.

JOSEPH HAWKINS.

March 22, 1790.

**JAMES B. JANUARY.**  
HAS removed his Store to the house ad-joining the sign of the Buffalo, kept by John M. Fair—where he has opened a very handsome assortment of

## GOODS.

suited to the present and approaching season. He has also for sale, a quantity of

## RED-CLOVER SEED.

Of this year's produce and the growth of Kentucky—a large quantity of  
**SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,**  
Assorted.—But,

## LISTEN!

Those indebted to him, must pay off their respective balances on or before the 1st of February.

December 21, 1799.

## HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE, IN MOUNT STERLING.

None of which lots, is a TANYARD through which runs a constant stream of water; together with a good flock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a cash or credit—said lots will be sold in lots or together.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.

February 13, 1799.

## THOMAS REID, COPPER & TIN SMITH.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business opposite Mr. Bradfords Printing Office on Main street; where he will be happy to serve any person who will please to favor him with their custom.

Lexington, January 7, 1799.

\* An active lad, of about fourteen years of age, and of good character, will be taken apprentice.

GEORGE YOUNG,  
JAMES FLEMING,  
And  
Company,  
BOOT & SHOE  
MANUFACTURERS.

AT their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, on Water Street, opposite Mr. Brents tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlantic States, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor, them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

February 14th, 1799.

## Just arrived from New-Orleans, A quantity of high proof JAMAICA SPIRITS;

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,  
Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to  
A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,  
BOOT AND SHOE  
MANUFACTURER;

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, on Cross Street, two doors above Shore Street.

He will take three or four apprentices to the above business.  
Three or four journeymen, who are masters of their business, will meet with good encouragement.

## FOR SALE.

ALL the lands belonging to John C. Owings, in this State.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANRADELLES, atty.  
in fact for John C. Owings.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime, at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Pattersons quarry at half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred sold; he will have two or three thousand bushels ready by the last of April; he has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 2d per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2/ and 6d per foot, thro' earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 9/ per foot, 15/ per foot for the first three feet after, and 18/ per foot as far as the well is continued, 2/ per foot for walling, bounding, laborers, painter, masons work, &c. found by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.

Pattersons quarry near Lexington,  
February 18th, 1799.

## CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS  
HAVE just received and now opening for sale, at their store opposite the market house, Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE.

suited to every season which they will certainly sell low for cash.—But from the very low profit they now sell at, no credit can be given.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

A CONVENIENT  
DWELLING-HOUSE,  
WITH a good Kitchen, Smoke house and Garden, to be rented.—For terms apply to

R. W. DOWNING.

## KENTUCKY LAWS.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette:

Price 21s.

## AN EDITION OF THE

## Laws of Kentucky;

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

## TOGETHER WITH

## A COPIOUS INDEX,

And a List of Local, or Private LAWS.

## TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

The Constitution of the United States,

## With the Amendments,

The Act of Separation from Virginia,

## AND

The Constitution of Kentucky.

\* SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office.

## BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

## European Intelligence.

## England.

LONDON, February 6.  
On the 7th inst. the directory communicated to the council the important news of the capture of Naples on the 24th of January.

The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein has at length surrendered. Modern history scarce furnishes an example of a blockade of such duration, having lasted from April 1797, to January 1799.

## February 9.

We understand that ministers have received intelligence from Mr. Wolpole, the king's minister at Lisbon, that the French had prevailed on the court of Madrid, to permit a body of troops to march thro' the Spanish territory, to attack Portugal, and that magazines were actually forming to favor the measure. This enterprise has been long foreseen by the British government, and as it threatens the loss to us, not only of our commercial ally, but of the convenience of the port of Lisbon, as a rendezvous and station to our fleet, by which alone, the advantages we have gained in the Mediterranean can be preserved, we trust that they have taken steps to defend that kingdom against the hostile invasion. A gallant and most able general is appointed to go to Portugal; we hope he will return with him a considerable force of troops, and that the military expedition now fitting out, is destined for the

defence of that that kingdom. They cannot have an object more essential or more important to the best interests of England.

## February 16.

Government, it is said, has at length received official advice from lord Nelson, or the French troops having entered Naples. Two very fine Neapolitan ships of the line were brought away; but four others were left behind, to be destroyed by the Portuguese admiral and an English captain, to whom this business was entrusted, tho' the success of its being executed was doubtful.

Letters from Barcelona, by the Lisbon mail which arrived on Monday, mention in a very positive manner that the court of Madrid has granted permission for a French army to march thro' Spain, and that a division of French troops were expected at Barcelona in May next. Private letters from Lisbon mention reports of a similar nature; and it is believed that lord St. Vincent's dispatches, by the Hyzema floop of war, referred to this circumstance, altho it was at first contradicted.

The following official notice was issued in Dublin, on the 30th ult.

## GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Dublin, January 30.

The public are hereby informed, that the mail coaches which were dispatched from hence this morning with the mails of last night, for the line of post from hence to Cork and Limerick, were stopped near the seven mile stone, on the Naas road, between eight and nine o'clock, by an armed banditti, consisting of about 20 men, armed and regularly appointed, who robbed them of the whole of the mails and all the horses belonging to the coaches.

The reports in circulation of the dissolution of the Irish parliament, are certainly unfounded. It is much more probable that it will be removed to Cork, in case the people of Dublin should show any further appearance of outrages against the persons of their representatives.

The National Institute, formed by the French in Egypt, holds its sitting with as much formality as if secure of an establishment. Several of the members have recommended that certain curiosities and valuable remains of antiquity, which they have found in their predatory pursuits, should be all conveyed to Paris, without giving themselves the trouble of consulting the owners.

## February 19.

An Irish mail came to hand on Monday. It brought some further particulars of the insurrection which has lately broken out in the county of Clare, and on the borders of Galway, in which quarter the insurgents are said to have possessed themselves of two or three respectable towns. The pretence for these rebellious proceedings is the projected union, which the people seem obstinately determined to resist, and it is even rumored, that several corps of yeomen have refused to act against the rebels.

The opposition to the uniting system, becomes every day more determined, more general and more alarming. From the chancellor of the exchequer, down to the humble tiller of the soil, there appears to be but one sentiment on the occasion. The British Cabinet, however, seem resolved to risk the question. Several noblemen and gentlemen, whose sentiments are known to be hostile to the measure, have resigned their official situations. Among these, besides Sir John Parnell, we understand are, lord Shannon, one of the lords of the treasury; Lord Garthampton, master-general of the ordnance, Mr. Toller, attorney general; Mr. Fitzgerald, prime sergeant; Mr. Burgh, secretary to the treasury; Messrs Knox, Wolfe and Foster, commissioners of the revenue; and Mr. John Claudius Beresford, fore-keeper and taster of wines at the custom house. Lord Trelawny, Sir Hercules Langrishe, Mr. Mason, Mr. Coote, and several others, are also said to have resigned the offices held by them under government, on the same account. His majesty's ministers have an arduous duty to fulfil, and we have no doubt but they will discharge the trust reposed in them with fidelity, and for the advantage of both countries.

It appears by letters arrived in town from Dublin, that on Friday and Saturday the rebel party in the county of Clare, had been augmented to 12,000 men; that they made a vigorous attack on the town Clare, and Clare castle, and maintained a chain of posts between the latter and the town of Ennis, of which it is concluded they are now in possession. The letters express an alarming apprehension that the communication between Ennis and the metropolis will shortly be stopped, without timely aid.

## France.

## PARIS, February 10.

As no official details have been yet published respecting the councils of the kingdom of Naples, the following may prove interesting. The army of Rome stopped a moment by the sudden want of provisions was obliged to suspend its rapid career. Its impatient courage was turned into indignation and fury against the neglect of the commissaries who had occasioned its inaction; when the general succeeded in skillfully directing the rage of the troops against the enemy. "Our magazines (he exclaimed) are at Naples." "Let us then (they replied) march on to Naples." Capua was instantly carried by assault, and the remains of the Neapolitan army which had been rallied by flame and bayonet fell under the point of the French standard, and covered the vulture, and six leagues of the road to Naples with their bodies. Behind them were piled the Lazarett, the boasted supports of the expiring monarchy. Sixty thousand of them were killed and the French fatigued with slaughter, planted the standard of liberty in Naples. Their entrance into Naples produced a new engagement and the houses from which the inhabitants fired on our troops were burnt.

## Scotland.

## GLASGOW, March 2.

French and Dutch papers have been received from Holland. The directory are making great preparations for war, and have issued orders for new levies of men by the system of requisition. Similar orders have been issued by the Batavian republic, where all citizens from 20 to 30 years of age are to serve in the first levie; it is rumored that count Belgrade has been sent by the emperor to Paris to negotiate a definitive peace. The Turks and Russians are said to have been defeated in their attacks upon the island of Corfu.

## American Intelligence.

## Virginia.

## NORFOLK, April 22.

There was an arrival on Saturday, in seven weeks from Bristol, which papers of a late date have been received in town. As yet we have not been able to procure any, but have been promised some. The reports in circulation which originated from these papers, are, that Portugal has undergone the fate of Naples and Sardinia, and is now in the possession of the French—that the queen had taken refuge on board lord St. Vincent's fleet, and was on her way to London—that the organization of the Republic of Egypt was completed, and tranquility established—that the rebellion in Ireland had become too mighty for the power of England in that country, and it was expected would shortly terminate in the complete independency of the whole island; it is also said that the British fleet has effected a landing of troops in Ireland; but to this we know not what degree of faith ought to be attached. The French were only employed seven days in effecting the conquest of Portugal, from the time of their entering it.

If we are so fortunate as to obtain those which have been promised to us, their contents will be speedily published.

## FREDERICKSBURG, April 20.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

Gen. H. Lee, vice Mr. Jones.

Leven Powell, vice Mr. Brent.

Gen. J. Marshall, vice Mr. Clopton.

Robert Page, vice Gen. Morgan.

## RE-ELECTED.

John Nicholas, Alexander Parker, John Dawson, Samuel J. Cabell, Anthony New.

## North-Carolina.

## WILMINGTON, April 18.

At about three-quarters after three o'clock in the morning of Thursday last, the 18th inst. an alarming shock of an Earthquake was felt in this town and its vicinity. The relation of those who happened to be awake at the time the awful phenomenon commenced, differs very much; but from the most general opinion, we state the following account:

A hollow rumbling noise was heard first from the north, or north-east, which gradually diminished and then revived with increased noise and a great trembling of the earth, resembling the effect of a heavy carriage rattling over a pavement. The sound seemed to progress in a fourth or south-west direction, and gradually to draw away like deep distant thunders. From the commencement to the conclusion of the shock was about a minute, and a trembling lasted some half a minute. As they were felt very public, the boats on the



